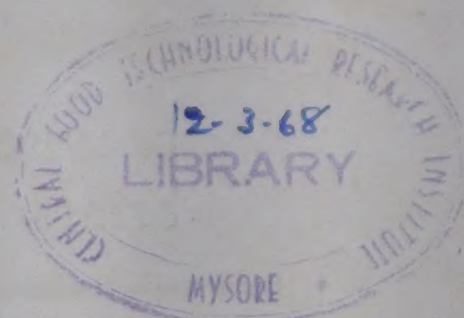


UNIVERSITY NEWS

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Vice-Chancellors At IUB Annual Meeting



A group photograph of members and observers who attended the 43rd annual meeting of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon held at Jaipur on February 10 and 11, 1968.

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Commonwealth Education Conference

From Our Special Correspondent

THE fourth Commonwealth Education Conference began at Lagos, Nigeria, last month. The conference reviewed the progress of the educational projects sponsored since 1959 and also studied the growing importance of curriculum planning and development.

Mr Prem Kirpal, Secretary to the Union Education Ministry, led the Indian team at the conference.

Dr C. E. Beeby of New Zealand addressed the conference and a British lead paper, written by Mr Robert W. Morris, Director of Curriculum Research and Educational Development Overseas, was placed before the conference. Dr. John Robert Weir, Director of the Science Secretariat in Ottawa (Canada), also spoke on the broad principles and concepts of education in relation to agricultural productivity.

The aim of the Commonwealth educational co-operation is to reduce the educational gap in the developing countries and the long term objective of the project is to help each country to become as educationally self-reliant as possible. More than 54,000 students and trainees from developing countries study in Britain and more than 3,000 British teachers are working in schools in most of the Commonwealth countries.

A subject of growing importance is curriculum planning and development. In 1966, Britain set up the Centre for Curriculum Renewal and Educational Development Overseas (CREDO) to assist developing countries in fashioning school curricula. CREDO is already helping a number of Commonwealth countries where educational systems resemble that of Britain's and where English is the main language of instruction. There is

scarcely a country in the Commonwealth which is not concerned with evolving a curriculum relevant to national traditions and the social, economic and cultural background and consonant with modern trends of thought.

Another subject with serious social and economic overtones is the role of education in the development of rural communities. The population explosion, the movement of youth away from the rural areas to the cities, the rising tide of unemployment—these are some aspects which are turning educationists to the realisation that greater importance must be attached to education in relation to rural development.

Rural Sciences

This has been prompted in some developing countries on the assumption that their educational set-up have been planned too much on a Western pattern, that excessive influence has been placed on a "white-collar" education, and that more emphasis must be directed to the rural sciences in agricultural communities.

So far, three Commonwealth education conferences have been held during the last 10 years—at Oxford in 1959, in New Delhi in 1962 and in Ottawa in 1964.

Each conference ushered in a fresh constructive phase in educational co-operation and gave a new impetus to the forms of help to be given to educational developing countries. A large number of young men and women have carried out their post-graduate and research studies under the Commonwealth scholarship and fellowship plan under which the U. K. provides more than 500 scholarships.

(At the time of going to the press, the conference was still in session).

Scholarships and Awards

THE United States Educational Foundation in India will award approximately 40 Fulbright travel grants for postgraduate study in the United States. Applications will be considered in all fields except engineering.

Application blanks will be sent only to those candidates who state their academic qualifications with class, age, experience and field of study when writing. Such requests must be accompanied by a copy of the letter of admission from an American university and documented guarantee for financial support for one academic year. Further information can be had from USEFI by enclosing a self-addressed envelope of the size 12" x 10" with a letter up to April 15, 1968.

Mahindra Trust Offer

The K. C. Mahindra Education Trust of Bombay has offered financial assistance to Indian nationals for higher education abroad in engineering and natural sciences.

Scholarship loans for advanced education overseas in engineering and natural sciences, including the study of military, naval and aviation, are offered by the trust. The scholarships, £ 600 (Rs. 10,800) each per academic year, will be tenable for three years. This amount is intended to cover tuition fees, travelling and living expenses at the place of study. Applicants must possess a first class honours degree or an equivalent diploma in engineering or natural sciences of a recognised Indian university, should be preferably unmarried and remain unmarried during the tenure of scholarship, may have secured admission or at least may have applied for admission in reputable foreign universities for courses commencing after September 1968, but not later than February 1969.

Application forms duly filled in must reach the secretary of the trust, Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay-1, before March 15, 1968.

Pfizer Scheme

Pfizer Limited, a pharmaceutical company of Bombay, has decided to award 20 scholarships in medicine to 20 first class first medical graduates every year to sponsor their postgraduate studies for the M.S. and M.D. degrees.

The Pfizer gold medal in medicine and the Pfizer medical scholarship scheme would be awarded with a view to encouraging promising medical talent in the country. The scheme will cover on a rotation basis all the universities in the country which have a medical faculty.

Commonwealth

Six postgraduate medical fellowships for Commonwealth and other overseas doctors would be offered in 1969 by the London firm, Smith and Nephew Associated Companies Limited, manufacturers of medical and surgical products.

The scholarships, worth £ 1,500 each, will enable the successful applicants to study in Britain for a year. The fellowships are open to both men and women who hold a medical qualification registrable in Britain and who have at least two years' general clinical experience since registration.

Application forms, to be completed and returned by May 31, 1968, can be obtained from the fellowship administrator of the firm, 2 Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London W.C. 2

Nuffield

The Indian advisory committee, and secretary of the Nuffield Foundation will award travelling fellowships in engineering, medical sciences, agriculture (including animal husbandry) natural sciences and social sciences.

Application forms to be returned up to March 15 are available from the secretary, Nuffield Foundation, Indian advisory committee, room No. 309, Yojana Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-1.

PERSONAL

Prof. M. B. Lal, former head of the zoology department, Lucknow University, has been appointed vice-chancellor of that university.

Mr. P. T. Chandi, principal of St John's College, Agra, has been appointed vice-chancellor of Gorakhpur University.

Dr N. R. Tawde, Vice-Chancellor of Marathwada University, Aurangabad, has been nominated by Jammu and Kashmir University as a member of the managing committee of the Gulmarg Research Observatory.

Professor V.P. Verma of Patna University has been selected president of the Indian Political Science Association for 1968.

Prof. J. M. Ziman, professor of theoretical physics at Bristol University, has been appointed as the Rutherford Memorial Lecturer for 1968 in India and Pakistan. Prof. Ziman will spend three weeks between mid-November and mid-December lecturing in Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta.

Dr Shib K. Mitra, Joint Director of the National Council of Education Research and Training, has been appointed member of the panel of experts of the UNESCO to evaluate the functional literacy programmes sponsored in several countries, including Mali, Tanzania, Algeria and Ecuador.

Professor K. A. Faruqi, head of the Urdu department, Delhi University, and secretary of the international organising committee for Ghalib centenary celebrations, has been invited by the French Government to deliver a series of lectures on Ghalib and to examine Urdu manuscripts in Paris.

Mr B. Ramarao, former director of zoology, Mysore Government, has been elected president of the Zoology Society of India.

Panjab Varsity to Teach Russian in B.A.

PANJAB University has made the Russian language as an elective subject in the B.A., three-year degree course, from the next academic session.

The university has approved the courses and syllabi for all parts of the three-year degree course it is learnt.

Already, the university teaches Russian in diploma and certificate courses conducted on the campus at Chandigarh in the evening.

The department of commerce and business management organised a two-day seminar on Labour Relations in USA recently. The participants included representatives of business, industry, government and university departments of social sciences and law. Mr. Morris Weisz, Labour Counsellor, US Embassy, and Professor Julius Getman, professor of law, Indiana University, currently in India as Ford Foundation consultant on labour law, initiated the discussions at different sessions of the seminar.

The various sessions of the seminar were presided over by Mr. P. M. Nayak, Additional Secretary to Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, Mr. Morris Weisz, Professor Julius Getman and Dr T. N. Kapoor, head of the commerce department, Panjab University.

Kurukshetra. The university has decided to institute a joint staff and student advisory committee at the campus.

B.H.U.: The Academic Council of the university has decided to abolish the compulsory papers in general education and English for all undergraduate examinations.

A diploma course in English is proposed to be introduced by the university. It has been decided that a candidate securing 48 per cent marks would be declared pass in second division.

Punjabi : The university has decided to make available to the Punjab Government the services of some research scholars and other employees to help switch-

over to Punjabi at the secretariat level. The university scholars will be deployed for the various government departments in working out technical terms and other phrasology.

The university has decided to bring out a concise English-Punjabi dictionary a book of synonyms and antonyms and a small-size book of Punjabi idioms and

Campus News

proverbs to meet the requirements of Government employees. Meanwhile, Punjab University, Lahore, has presented a set of 20 rare books to Punjabi University. The books, are in Persian and Punjabi scripts.

Osmania : The Indian Geoscience Association in collaboration with Osmania University held a seminar on plutonic complexes of India at the geology department recently. The University Grants Commission-sponsored seminar was presided over by Mr Karunakaran, Deputy Director-General of the Geological Survey of India.

UNESCO expert, Prof. I.I. Gurvich and Mr S. Narayanaswamy, Director of Geological Survey of India, read one paper each. Ninety-one other papers dealing with the plutons were presented at the seminar. Prof. Y. J. Rao, head of the department of university geology department, directed the seminar

An exhibition of teaching-aids and science equipment for schools was organised at the university campus recently.

The Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, an all-India body of Hindi teachers in universities, held its silver jubilee convention at the campus. It was attended by over 400 delegates from various universities and colleges from all over the country.

S. N. D. T. Women's University : The university has decided to convert the department of home science attached to the college for women at Poona into a full-fledged college of home science from June 1968.

Aligarh : Professor Nurul Hasan, head of the department of history of Aligarh Muslim University, has been elected as a visiting fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, for 1968-69.



Aligarh Convocation: Mr. Jaya Prakash Nayanar, the Sarvodaya leader, recently addressed the annual convocation of the Aligarh Muslim University. Also seen in the picture are (L. R.) Mohd. Fazalur Rahman, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Nawab of Chhattari, Chancellor, Dr. Abdul Aleem, Vice-Chancellor.



The President, Dr. Zakir Husain, pressing the button on the foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Madurai University campus recently. Also seen in the picture are the Governor of Madras, Mr. Ujjal Singh, and the Chief Minister, Mr. C. N. Annadurai.

Madurai : The President, Dr. Zakir Husain, laid the foundation-stone of the Madurai University campus recently at Madurai. The Madurai campus was formerly a postgraduate centre of Madras University which was converted into a full-fledged university in March 1966.

The university also conferred on Dr Zakir Husain a degree of Doctor of Literature (Honoris Causa).

Rajasthan : At the 20th convocation of the university held recently, 7636 degrees and diplomas were awarded. The Union Education Minister, Dr. Triguna Sen, addressed the convocation.

I.I.M. : The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, which has been established in collaboration with Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration has opened admission for postgraduate programme in business administration. This is a two-year residential course commencing from July 1968.

The Institute's degree has been recognised by the Government of

India for recruitment to posts for which M.B.A. is prescribed qualification. All graduates who secured at least 50 per cent marks are eligible for admission.

Technical Library

The two-day chemical conference held in Ahmedabad recently suggested the setting up of a full-fledged technical library with reference books on various subjects.

It was also proposed that a technological institute on the lines of Bombay University's department of chemical engineering be organised in Ahmedabad.

Indian Educational Material

Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) has announced the publication of a new abstracting periodical entitled Indian Educational Material annotated quarterly bibliography to give comprehensive coverage to Indian documents—books, periodicals, newspapers, reports, etc.

FIRST D. LITT. IN ACCOUNTANCY

Perhaps the first degree of doctorate of literature in accountancy was awarded by Lucknow University recently. Mr R. N. Lall, a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, fellow of the Corporation of Secretaries, London, and a member of the American Accounting Association, New York, was awarded the degree on his thesis entitled: "A Study of the Methods of Determining the Investment Value of Shares".

Dr. Lall who is a master of commerce and bachelor of laws from Lucknow University has served as a member of central council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants from 1958 to 1967. He was an Indian delegate to the fourth conference of Asian and Pacific accountants in 1965.

Dr Lall has taught post-graduate, graduate classes and is at present a senior lecturer at the school of accountancy of the Singapore polytechnic.

SUMMER SCIENCE INSTITUTES—A REVIEW

From Our Special Correspondent

Although teaching of science in India began as early as 1817, science education has remained basically backward, tradition-ridden and out-of-date. Serious concern has been expressed in this regard in responsible quarters from time to time, but not much seems to have been done to re-orient science courses or improve the quality of science teachers. The steps recently taken by the Union Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission and the National Council of Educational Research and Training are worthy of serious notice. In order to move expeditiously and successfully in the direction of improved science teaching "it is essential to raise the quality and strength of teaching staff, to make available good books at reasonable prices, and to provide library and laboratory facilities", as Dr D.S. Kothari has very fittingly observed.

It was with these objectives in view that in 1961 the U.G.C. decided to organise summer science institutes "to provide opportunities to teachers to acquaint themselves with current developments in their respective field of knowledge and modern curricula, and techniques of instruction." These institutes are organised by the U.G.C., the National Council for Science Education, the U.S. National Science Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development—every year during April-July.

Objectives

Science institutes are organised for secondary school and college teachers in physics, chemistry, mathematics and biology during summer vacation. The main objectives of these institutes are: to establish channels of communications between schools and universities; to improve the subject matter competence of participating teachers by acquainting them with recent developments in their subjects; to enable teachers to develop a better understanding

of the basic concepts in their field of specialisation; to enable teachers to conduct experiments wherever possible, with simple and improvised apparatus, and to encourage further experimentation along suggested lines leading to a consideration of theoretical ideas growing from experiments; to strengthen the capacity of the teachers for motivating able students to develop an aptitude for research; to stimulate interest in teachers by bringing them into contact with eminent men in the field of their study; and to enable teachers to exchange views with their colleagues in the profession and thus promote a great understanding and appreciation of each other's teaching problems.

During the period 1963-67, the University Grants Commission organised at various universities 172 summer institutes for teachers from high schools, higher secondary schools, pre-university course teachers, intermediate colleges attended by 6,680 teachers in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology and 4,813 in the subjects from degree courses. The number of institutes held during this period and the enrolment at the institutes are given below:

Number of participants						
Year		Mathe- matics	Physics	Chemis- try	Biology	Total No. of insti- tutes
1963	..	34(1)*	43(1)	38(1)	39(1)	4
1964	..	169(4)	170(4)	148(4)	153(4)	16
1965	..	616(6)	488(13)	464(13)	261(7)	49
1966	..	490(12)	468(12)	410(11)	308(8)	43
1967	..	747(15)	572(16)	580(16)	482(13)	60
Total		2,056	1,741	1,640	1,243	172

* Figures in parentheses indicate the number of institutes subject wise.

The U.S. Agency for International Development provided equipment, films and literature, besides about 300 leading professors from the various American universities to assist the academic programmes at the institutes for school teachers while 467 for college teachers. More than Rs. 75 lakhs have been spent on the project and the programme during the current year is expected to cost about Rs. 40 lakhs.

The institutes are organised at the science departments of the various universities all over the country. Generally, senior professors or heads of the department are put in charge of the programme courses. Courses to be covered during the institutes are left to the director, but general guidelines are laid down by U.G.C. For example in mathematics this year, texts and commentaries prepared by School Mathematics Study Group (SMGS) in the U.S.A. will be made use of. These deal with the nature of mathematics, probability and statistics, vector, algebra, linear spaces, matrices, theory of numbers etc. In each case, the subject matter impinges upon the material at the secondary level.

The major emphasis would be placed on developing real understanding of the foundations of and logical relationships within mathematics. The main purpose of problems is to test whether the student has sufficient grasp of basic concepts and relations to be able to work out his own solutions and applications. Thus new dimensions have been added and the older concepts have been reorganised and extended in the light of the modern view that the major emphasis on mathematics is concerned with abstract patterns of thought.

In physics, the proposed institutes will have for their use the new materials developed in the U.S.A. during the past few years for use in secondary schools. Materials produced by the Physical Science Study Committee (PSSC) in the U.S.A. will be used. The PSSC physics course consists of four closely interconnected parts.

In the chemistry, the materials prepared by the Chemical Education Material (CHEM) Study Group in the U.S.A. would be made available. Unifying principles are developed with the laboratory work providing the base for this development. To see these principles grow out of observations made in the laboratory gives the students an exciting picture of how all scientific advances begin.

In biology, on the assumption that modern advances in biology would be significant and important for secondary schools teachers, the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study (BSCS) in the U.S.A. has prepared new materials presenting a unified, up-to-date treatment of biology for secondary schools.

Apart from these institutes, the University Grants Commission in collaboration with the British Council also organises summer institutes for teaching of the English language at the undergraduate level. These institutes were organised at Bombay, Jadavpur, Madras and in Rajasthan universities in 1966-67. Some 115 teachers from these universities

(Continued on page 11)

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

FIVE new universities were admitted as members of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon at its forty-third annual meeting held at Jaipur last month. The new members are: Madurai University, Madurai; Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore; University of Kalyani, Kalyani; Saurashtra University, Rajkot.

The Board also decided in favour of the principle of selective admissions to post-graduate classes. The universities concerned were authorised to decide the conditions in this regard. This decision was arrived at on a reference made by Utkal University regarding selective admission.

The Board considered the question of filling up at least 5 per cent seats by each university directly on merits on an all-India basis and *resolved* that as an instrument of national integration universities must function as far as possible on an all-India basis and as autonomous bodies. A fundamental basis of this autonomy is that a university must be the effective authority to decide admission to the same, free from any interference directly or indirectly from any outside body or authority.

The other decisions taken by the meeting are as follows:

University Autonomy : A reference from Gujarat University regarding unwarranted encroachment on the autonomous working of the university by the State Government was considered by the Board and it was resolved that the recommendation of the Education Commission be endorsed. The operative part of the recommendation of the Education Commission is—"affiliation of colleges is an academic matter and should be granted by the universities. But since each affiliation creates eligi-

bility for aid, they should consult the State Government, in respect of all private colleges before a final decision is taken."

Wherever in the working of Government or quasi-Government institutions of higher education any provisions which conflict with the basic principle of admissions primarily on the basis of merit open to students from all over the country, the matter should be taken up by the university or universities concerned in an appropriate manner to get such provisions removed.

National Social Service Schemes : The Board considered the office memorandum issued by the Government of India and noted with concern that steps were being taken by Government to evolve a scheme for compulsory social service as an alternative to NCC without prior reference to universities and it was even contemplated that this scheme would count towards diplomas and degrees in every year of examination. The Board was of the view that the introduction of the National Social Service Scheme requires considerable thinking and organisation before it could be undertaken; and it further resolved that (a) making NCC optional need not be linked up with the enforcement of National Social Service Scheme, (b) no credit be given for any of these schemes in the academic programmes, and (c) a substantial part of the fund now spent on the NCC be fruitfully diverted to other schemes connected with higher education and youth welfare.

Education and Employment : The Board considered a note from the Union Education Minister on the problems of relating higher education to national needs. While re-affirming the role and responsibility of the universities in creating and spreading knowledge, the Board recognised the impera-

tive need of linking up education and employment and *inter-alia* recommended that

- (a) the recommendations of the Education Commission regarding vocationalisation of education be implemented speedily;
- (b) steps be taken by the Government to help graduates in professional courses in securing suitable employment and, furthermore, the intake of students into professional courses be adjusted to fit the altered economic situation;
- (c) universities be requested to take necessary steps to establish closer liaison with business and industry with a view to reorienting their syllabi. Providing appropriate job-oriented courses and developing better placement services for their alumni are additional steps that may be taken;
- (d) for the universities to play an effective role as instruments of national policy, longterm manpower requirements of the economy require to be worked out. This may be done through appropriate consultations between the relevant Union Ministries and the UGC on the one hand and the State Governments on the other.

Political Interference in Varsity set-up : The Board considered the question of making an appeal to different political parties in the country not to involve college and university students in political matters and movements and decided to issue the following appeal:—

“The university system has to play a significant role as an effective instrument of national policy. It is also an important instrument for promoting national integration. It can, however, fulfil these objectives only if it is left to work out its own policies un-

encumbered by any political pressures or considerations. In fact, any interference of this kind in the normal academic work of the university is ultimately not in the interest either of the society or of any political party in particular. It is in view of these considerations that this meeting of the Inter-University Board appeals to all the political parties in the country to desist from any activity which would interfere or dislocate the normal working of the university such as engaging students to indulge in strike or agitation against authority in support of a cannon political or otherwise. It is in the highest national interest that such a code of conduct be accepted and observed by all the parties concerned.”

New President : The Board elected Professor S. K. Bose, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, as the next President of the Board for the year 1968-69.

CSIR to Revise Technical Staff Register

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has decided to conduct a mid-census revision of the National Register of scientists and technical personnel this year. The census will cover degree and diploma holders in engineering or technology and degree holders in any science subject or medicine.

The register was first drawn up in 1948 and has been tapped regularly since then for locating suitable persons for recruitment. Notifications of about 3,000 vacancies are received annually.

The directorate of Scientific and technical personnel keeps the employers and employees informed about the vacancies and suitable candidates.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR ELECTRONICS

The Societe Francaise des Electroniciens et des Radioelecticiens is organizing, jointly with the French Atomic Energy Commission, an international symposium on nuclear electronics which will be sponsored by the big international agencies, especially the IAEA.

The symposium will be held in the Palais des Congres at Versailles, France, from September 10 to 13, 1968.

This symposium is a follow-up to the nuclear electronics conferences held in Belgrade in May 1961 and in Bombay in November 1965, and to the international symposia on nuclear electronics held in Paris in September 1958 and September 1963. It will be devoted to the electronics associated with experimentation in the field of nuclear and corpuscular physics.

RADAR SIMULATOR DEVELOPED AT BARC

A feasibility model for a radar simulator has been developed by the computer group of the electronics division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. A radar simulator enables radar personnel to be trained in target detection, identification and tracking of realistic targets without using actual aircraft, radar transmitters and dependence on favourable flying conditions. The simulator displays on PPI, artificial echoes which can be controlled by dummy pilots following the controller's instructions in their intercept missions and thus builds up the high degree of skill required in handling modern supersonic aircraft.

The pilot control unit controls the speed and heading of the target. The target position is computed in echo generator and then displayed on PPI.

THE Rajasthan University Library was established at Kaisargarh in 1949 in a corner of the office of its first Vice-Chancellor, Dr G. S. Mahajani, now Vice-Chancellor of Udaipur University. The library had a small collection of books to begin with. The present Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan University, Prof. M. V. Mathur, was its first librarian. The library passed through several phases of improvised and inconvenient locations till it was shifted to its present modern building. His Highness Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur, then Rajpramukh of Rajasthan and chancellor of the university, laid the foundation-stone of the library on October 19, 1956, and Jawaharlal Nehru declared it open on October 2, 1959.

The Rajasthan University Library forms a system consisting of the central library, the departmental libraries of botany, zoology, geology and law as also the libraries of the four constituent colleges of the university. The University Maharaja's College Library is century-old and has some very rare and valuable collections. The building of the library, an image in white and red, represents a happy blend of the traditional and the new the facade being in the traditional Jaipur style while the interior functional.

The 33,605 sq. ft. building was designed to accommodate about two lakh volumes and 200 readers. There are two reading halls, one each on the ground floor and first floor. In addition to a reading hall, there is a delivery hall (foyer) on the ground floor and a separate administrative wing. The basement has been designed to house a 'bindery', to keep out-of-print books and to meet other library needs. The stacks are situated opposite to the foyer-cum-delivery hall and consist of a tier of four magazines, one above the other.

The present librarian, Mr. N. N. Gidwani joined in August 1964. The library has ten different sections: general administration and coordination, acquisition, establishment, reference and documentation, periodicals, tech-

Rajasthan Varsity Library

By U. C. Tandon

Beginning with this article, it is proposed to publish survey articles about the more important university libraries in India.—Editor

nical, maintenance, circulation, reports and accounts sections.

The grants to the library have been swelling from year to year and Rs. 4,17,000 were set aside during 1967-68 for purchase of books and journals. Apart from this, the university library received a basic grant of Rs. 2 lakhs from the University Grants Commission to purchase books during the fourth five-year plan.

The library remains open throughout the year, (except for four holidays), from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on working days and from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays and holidays. The library has a staff of 73 persons.

Membership

In 1966-67, the library had 2,080 members and 82,009 books were loaned against 81,517 last year. Besides, 95,218 books were consulted in the text-book section against 91,127 during 1965-66.

On June 30, 1967, the library had 1,32,374 volumes and 11,013 volumes were added during 1966-67. The library has a fine periodical section which receives more than 13,000 journals covering a wide range of subjects. Besides, it is equipped with about 1,000 up-to-date reference tools displayed on open shelves in the reading hall on first floor. The library has acquired important reports issued by various government departments in India and abroad and also by the various institutions of higher learning.

The library keeps one or two copies of every survey or thesis approved by Rajasthan University for award of the master's or doctorate degree. There are

nearly 4,000 such theses placed in the thesis section. The library possesses a rich collection of rare and out-of-print books which are of immense use for research and other scholarly pursuits.

Abu Collection

This rich collection of over 8,000 documents pertaining to 1870-1945 period acquired from the residency office at Mount Abu in 1954 is very useful for research in history, socio-economic and political conditions of Rajasthan. It comprises administrative reports, source material on irrigation projects and other important reports of the erstwhile states in Rajasthan, gazetteers, treaties, engagements and sanads, manuals of various departments, some important reports issued by the Government of India, gazetteers of India and states, Jaipur portfolio etc.

The library has a good collection of books, periodicals and reference works in the various fields of fine arts, namely architecture, sculpture and paintings of India and of other countries. Thirty original paintings have been preserved. The collection has been built with the expert advice of Dr R. E. Heilig.

The library possesses more than 120 wall maps of India and foreign countries. Thirty-four playing records have been acquired in the library and microfilm reading has also been provided. The library has 420 microfilms and 141 slides and a microfilm reader. The library has 27 manuscripts besides about 15,000 newspapers clippings on many subjects in the documentation and reference section.

A standing committee appointed by the vice-chancellor allots research carrels to those scholars who have reached the writing stage of their theses and who produce a certificate to that effect from their respective guides. At present, library has only ten cabins and 20 scholars are accommodated. Three research scholars have also been provided with a hall behind the reading hall on the first floor and provision has also been made for allotting lockers.

The library has an inter-library loan arrangement with libraries in India and in some foreign countries.

In November 1961, the library started an off-campus service by establishing the Rajasthan University Extension Library at Udaipur. But in view of the amendment in the Udaipur University Act, changing its pattern from unitary to multi-faculty set-up, this extension library with all its assets has been handed over to Udaipur University.

The Rajasthan University Library has nearly 3,100 books in Hindi and English for children. There are over 300 children members borrowing books regularly. The library occasionally organises exhibition of books, photographs, paintings and other visual materials. New books added to the library are displayed on a specially designed display rack for a week. A list of new arrivals is also issued every month.

Besides its own development, the library is very keen to see other libraries in the state develop. Several refresher courses, meetings, and seminars of librarians from all over the state have been organised and sponsored by the Rajasthan University Library from time to time for the purpose.

The most significant work which the university library started in 1964 is the bringing out its own publications of high academic value. Those worthy of special mention are:

1. Union catalogue of periodicals available in the libraries

of Rajasthan University 1966. 177p 1,049 entries.

2. A select bibliography on panchayati raj: planning and democracy, 1964. 700 entries.
3. Proceedings of the seminars of college librarians, 1965 and 1967.
4. Manual of School Librarianship, 1965. 242p.
5. A select bibliography on Indian government and politics. 1965, 204 p. 1,601 entries.
6. Catalogue of theses and dissertations (1948-1965) submitted to the university 316p. 1,679 entries.
7. A select bibliography on electoral and party behaviour. 1966, 165p. 1,375 entries.
8. Proceedings of first national seminar of university librarians 1966, 600p.

Index India

The library has launched a documentation project of considerable interest and great value for students of public affairs. It is Index India, a quarterly documentation list of articles, editorials, notes and letters from about 600 journals and newspapers in English—both Indian and foreign. The range of subjects is wide enough to cover all non-scientific disciplines—social sciences and humanities. Three quarterly issues of this index have been brought out so far.

With the increase in the number of students, research scholars, teachers and university departments, demands on the resources and services of the university library have grown beyond all estimates when the library was planned. To meet these increasing demands, the University Grants Commission has accepted the university proposal to extend the building at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs. The construction has already been started on the building and is expected to be completed within

two years. The library proposes to add a research wing to accommodate 80 scholars, a children's library, a canteen, a garden within the library and an auditorium.

The time perhaps is not far when the Rajasthan University Library will acquire a place of pride in the academic world through its services.

SUMMER INSTITUTES

(Continued from page 8)

participated in the seminar, eight British experts were associated with the academic staff and books worth over 2,000 were distributed by the British Council to these participants. It is proposed to hold four such institutes in 1968 also.

Institutes in agriculture, medicine and political science are also proposed to be held in collaboration with various international association in the coming years.

What the summer institutes have done is best summed up by the report of the Education Commission. It said: "The programme of summer institutes is a major instrument in the country's effort towards improvement of science education in schools and colleges". According to UGC sources, some 20 universities have already affected changes in their science courses at the school and college level.

There is also a growing demand for new curricular material, modern text-books, laboratory equipment, films and similar apparatus. For obvious reasons, it is not possible for the UGC to meet all these demands but it would be fair to say that over the last few years the UGC response has been increasing in volume as well as coverage. It is hoped to cover science teachers all over the country by 1971 but that does not seem to be enough, and the UGC is planning to introduce a rigorous follow-up programme. In view of the general inertia in the country, this seems to be a step in the right direction.

INDIA is a vast country with a population of about 510 million and 21 million children are born every year. It is estimated that in another 20 years, the population may be about 750 million and by the end of the century about 1,000 million.

Although with this growing population, food production and industrial output have also increased by 62 per cent and 150 per cent respectively, yet the national per capita income remains Rs. 250 per annum. The top 20 per cent of the population has an income of Rs. 35 p. m. on the average, the lower 30 per cent of less than Rs. 15, and the lowermost 10 per cent of less than Rs. 10. This population explosion with such pathetic per capita income can easily explain the educational crisis in India.

This crisis is both quantitative and qualitative. A large number of students who enter the first primary class do not reach the fifth standard. Only 33 out of 100 reach the fifth class after being admitted in the first primary, although eight out of every 10 children between six and 11 years are attending schools now.

Failures

A large number of students fail in high and higher secondary classes each year. In 1961, for instance, out of a million such students, 55 million failed giving the pass percentage of about 49. In one state, the pass percentage in secondary schools was as low as 33 in 1964. In B.A. B.Sc. and B.Com. examinations, the position is not better as the failures in these classes also range from 50 to 54 per cent and out of those who pass, 70 per cent are placed in third class. Such large failures among other things are also due to the fact that a large number of students, to the extent of one-third joining colleges, have no aim and 55 per cent of the so-called educated remain dissatisfied with their jobs.

Quantitatively speaking, the literacy figure is only 20 per cent

The Educational Malaise : A Diagnosis

By Uday Shankar

Principal, College of Education, Kurukshetra

which is expected to be 34.2 by 1971. The number of illiterates between the ages of 15 and 45 was 150 million in 1961-62 and will go up to 158 million by 1971. Literacy has not and would not keep pace with increase in population. From 1951 to 1961, the percentage of literacy increased from 17 to 24, but the population increased from 357 million to 439 million.

The position with regard to literacy among women and in the rural areas is still more depressing. While in 1961, the overall literacy was 24 per cent among men, it was 34.4 per cent among women and only 12.9 per cent in urban areas, literacy was 41 per cent against 19 per cent in rural areas. Among the literates, 92 per cent were with middle school qualifications. In all, there are about 70 million students in various educational institutions in India which number will double by 1985, when it might be nearly 170 million. The number of institutions is about five lakhs and the number of teachers exceeds two million. But the qualified teachers are not many. In lower primary, only 51 per cent teachers are trained and in the higher primary, the percentage is 60. In secondary school also, the percentage of trained teachers is only 60, though the figures differ from state to state ranging from 18 per cent in Assam and about 92 per cent in Madras. There is thus a large backlog of untrained teachers.

Economic Condition

For educational excellence, the status and economic condition of teachers has to be commensurate with their social position and almost the same with other employees. But the salaries of the teachers at all levels in this country are pathetically low. The following table will give an idea of the average salary of teachers in India :

Average Annual Salaries of Teachers in Rs. in India (1965-66)

University department	6,500
College of arts and science	4,000
Professional colleges	6,410
Secondary schools	1,959
Middle schools	1,278
Primary schools	1,046
Pre-primary schools	1,083
Vocational schools	2,887
All teachers	1,476
Cost of living index of working class:	165
National per capita income at prices (1966-67)	424

The Indian Education Commission in its report recently suggested higher scales for teachers of all categories, it is hoped that various state governments and universities will find means to implement those grades. The economic structure of the country is such that we cannot very much improve the economic status of teachers who in turn feel dissatisfied and cannot possibly take their jobs more sincerely. This is a vicious circle and has been playing havoc with the educational standards in this country.

Inadequate Output

With whatever degree of education people may go about to find employment, it is estimated that about 10 million literate people are still out of jobs and the percentage of educated in various types of professions is extremely low. For instance, the total number of workers employed in India in 1961 category-wise were as under : (in thousands).

Below matriculation	1,83,511
Matriculation	3,262
Intermediate	756
Degree holder	1,117
Total	1,88,676

The percentage of graduates in various types of professions such as agriculture, mining, manu-

* Paper submitted to the International Conference on World Crisis in Education at Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.A., October 5 to 9, 1967.

facturing, construction, trade and commerce, transport, communications and services ranged from 0.10 to 2.70 and matriculates ranged from 0.03 to 10.5. One can easily imagine the fate of the various professions and services with such low percentage of the educated personnel manning the various jobs and no wonder that production in various fields is inadequate and low to meet the requirements of the increasing population.

This population explosion with lack of production has led to the shooting up of prices which for the people of ordinary means it has become almost impossible to make both ends meet. In such a situation when the means are limited, neither educational expansion is possible nor building of standards very practicable.

Apart from this, in this country there is a rush for white-collar jobs and the educated first think of finding an employment in an office or firm. This has led to rush for admissions in schools and colleges where admissions are done indiscriminately and large number of students entering schools and colleges do not have a fair aptitude for academic work.

Unemployment

Another factor which has led to lowering of educational standards and adds to the number of the educated unemployed is the starting of institutions indiscriminately without proper planning with regard to the vacancies available for the outturns. For instance, in engineering, it is estimated that over 8,000 graduate engineers are unemployed.

To remedy the situation, it may be suggested that the birth control should be popularised to check the increase in population. Production, both agricultural and industrial, should be stepped up to improve the economy of the country.

Expansion of education institutions should be properly planned laying more stress on quality rather than quantity. For the

present, compulsion for the enrolment in schools should not be stressed, as it is no use sending children to schools when large number of them drop out.

Admission in higher educational institutions should be restricted and should be based on proper selection so that only those go in for higher education who have the capacity and aptitude for it.

The system of education in the country is rather bookish and rigid and is not oriented to the local needs. There should not be set standards in education for all types of population. As far as possible, education pattern should be more flexible. In rural areas, for example, instead of having schools of ordinary type as in towns and cities, the schools in these areas should be agriculture-education oriented.

In the last analysis, educational facilities should be provided keeping in view the man-power requirement for the various jobs and not to let students follow courses of study without having any idea whether they would find employment or not.

The crisis, therefore, in education is both quantitative and qualitative and could, to an extent, be averted by implementing some of these measures.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AWARD FOR INDIAN RARE EARTHS

The Indian Rare Earths Limited, an undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy, has been selected for the Indian chemical manufacturers association's award for "outstanding performance in the promotion of exports of a product of the chemical industry" during 1967.

The IRE operates the mineral sand industry at Quilon (Kerala), the rare earths plant at Alwaye (also in Kerala) and the thorium plant at Trombay, Bombay. It recently completed construction of a uranium mill at Jaduguda in Bihar for the department of atomic energy.

GANDHI'S EMISSARY

by

SUDHIR GHOSH

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READERS' FORUM

I have come to know that some universities in India have a scheme to import instruction through Correspondence for the B.Ed. Course. May I know the names of such universities and institutions?

—C. S. Khanna, Delhi

The University of Rajasthan has started the B.Ed. summer school-cum-correspondence course for those teachers who have graduated in or before 1960 and possess at least five years teaching experience after graduation. The facilities are provided at the Regional College of Education, Ajmer, affiliated to Rajasthan University. The course of study extends over 14 months and the examination is conducted by the university.

The Central Institute of Education, 33, Chhatra Marg, Delhi-7 has also a correspondence course leading to the B.Ed. degree of Delhi University which is open to candidates who are employed as teachers in schools.

Please let me know whether the bachelor of law degree from Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, is recognised by the Indian Universities or not. Is this degree given the same from any Indian university by all the universities in India or only by a few universities?

—Ishwar Palatri, Jind
(Haryana)

I am a B.Sc. student. I have passed the pre-medical from Jammu and Kashmir University. I want to join a medical college in Delhi, U.P. or Punjab. I want to know their procedure of admissions and interviews. Will you please help me? If not, then can you give me address of any other institute from which I can get information about them?

—Prem Sagar, Poonch, J & K
State

Classified Advertisements

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Applications are invited on the prescribed form for the post of Principal, School of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education of the University in the scale of Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600 plus usual allowances admissible in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in the University.

Qualifications

"Good academic record with a first or high second class post-graduate degree with Doctor's Degree or equivalent published work and 10 years teaching experience."

OR

"Good academic record with first or high second class M.A. degree with 15 years teaching experience."

Desirable

Administrative experience and experience in the field of correspondence courses and continuing education.

The prescribed application form may be had from the Registrar's Office either personally or by sending a self-addressed envelope and stamps worth Re. 0.75 paise to cover postage.

Applications on the prescribed form alongwith the attested copies of the degree should reach the Registrar, University of Delhi, Delhi-7, not later than 25th March, 1968.

Selected candidates will be required to produce the documents in original relating to their qualifications and

The names and addresses of the medical colleges in Delhi, Punjab and U.P. are given below. You may write direct to the colleges for obtaining the necessary information in this behalf.

Delhi: Lady Hardinge Medical College (for women), New Delhi; All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

Punjab: Medical College, Amritsar; Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; Dayanand Medical College, Rohtak, (Students at present admitted at Medical College, Ludhiana; (Government Medical College, Patiala;

Haryana: Medical College, Rohtak, (Students at present admitted at Medical College, Patiala); **Himachal Pradesh:** Government Medical College, Simla.

U.P.: K. G. Medical College, Lucknow; Medical College, Agra; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur; College of Medical Sciences, B. H. U., Varanasi; Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad; Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh.

experience etc., before the offer is made to them.

Note It will be open to the University to consider the names of suitable candidates who may not have applied. Relaxation of qualifications may be made in exceptional cases. Canvassing in any form by or on behalf of the candidate will disqualify.

UNIVERSITY OF SAUGAR

Advertisement No. R. 1/68

Applications are invited for the following posts so as to reach the Registrar, University of Saugar, Sagar, (M.P.) not later than March 15th, 1968. Applications giving full details should be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope and a postal order of Rs. 5.00 as application fee.

Candidates required to come for interview will have to come to Sagar at their own expense and bring with them their original certificates, etc.

Centre of Advanced Study in Geology

1. One post of Research Associate on a pay scale of Rs. 400-30. 640-40-800 with benefits of Provident Fund and Dearness Allowance according to rules. A higher starting salary may be given to a specially qualified and experienced candidate. The appointment will be for the Fourth Plan period, but the post is likely to continue.

Qualifications:

- (i) A first class Master's or an equivalent degree recognised for the purpose by the University; or a second class Master's or an equivalent degree recognised by the University with at least two years research experience and with published work.
- (ii) Specialisation in mineralogy, petrology, structural geology or geomorphology.

2. Two Senior Research Fellowships on a fixed pay of Rs. 500.00 P.M. Duration two years in the first instance. Candidates should preferably hold a Ph.D. degree in Geology; or have equivalent published work to their credit. For one post experience in the operation of flame-photometer, colorimeter, spectrophotometer, etc. is desirable.

3. Two Research Scholarships on a fixed pay of Rs. 250.00 P.M. Duration two years in the first instance. Candidates should hold a good Master's degree in Geology.

Department of Applied Geology

Three Ministry of Education Research Training Scholarships on a fixed pay of Rs. 250.00 P.M. Duration three years. Candidates should hold a good Master's degree in Geology.

Those selected for Research Fellowships and Scholarships will have to give an assurance that they will pursue their research for at least two years.

S. J. NAIDU
Registrar

UNIVERSITY OF CEYLON

Post of Assistant Lecturer/Lecturer in Philosophy

1. Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Lecturer/Lecturer in Philosophy from persons who possess First or good Second Class Honours Degrees in Philosophy of recognised universities and who are able to teach in Tamil as well as in English.

2. The salary attached to the post of Assistant Lecturer is Rs. 5160/- per annum. An applicant with suitable postgraduate qualifications may be considered for appointment either on the transitional scale Rs. 5160-4/360-6600 per annum or to the post of Lecturer Grade II on the scale Rs. 6600-5/360-8400 per annum. Rent and cost of living allowances will be paid at Government rates.

3. The appointment will be on contract for a period of three years. The other conditions of service will be in accordance with the University rules.

4. Applications stating, inter alia, the age, educational qualifications, research attainments and teaching experience, if any, should be sent to the Secretary, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon, to reach him on or before 31st March, 1968.

Sd/ H. L. WIMALASURIYA
Secretary

University of Ceylon,
Peradeniya
Ceylon.
3rd February, 1968.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Advertisement No. 19/68-67.

Applications are invited on the prescribed form for the following posts:

1. **Professor of Arabic.** Scale Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600.

Qualifications ordinarily required: A First or High second class Master's degree in Arabic of an Indian University or Equivalent foreign qualifications. A research degree of doctorate standard or published work of a high standard in the field of Arabic language or literature. At least ten years experience of teaching post graduate classes and guiding research.

2. **Lecturer in Pol. Science (International Law or Diplomatic History).** Scale Rs. 400-40-800-50-950 plus D.A.

Qualifications ordinarily required: First or High second class Master's degree in Pol. Science from an Indian University or an equivalent foreign qualifications.

Desirable:—Some experience of teaching and or research. Ability to teach International Law or Diplomatic History.

3. **Lecturer in Pol. Science (Public Administration)** Scale Rs. 400-40-800-50-950 plus D.A.

Qualifications ordinarily required: At least a first or high second class Master's degree in Pol. Science from an Indian University or an equivalent foreign qualifications with specialisation in Public Administration.

Desirable:—Some experience of teaching and/or research qualifications.

Prescribed application forms and instructions may be had from Registrar by sending a self-addressed envelope 9"x4" size. Last date of receipt of applications is 16 March 1968. Incomplete applications and those received late may not be considered.

A higher initial pay may be allowed in view of exceptional qualifications and experience. Candidates interviewed may be paid contribution towards their T.A. equal to one single second class Railway fare only.

Dy. Registrar

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Applications are invited on the prescribed form for the following posts in the Departments of the University noted against each:—

1. **Zoology:** 1. One Professor; 2. Two Readers, 3. Three Senior Research Fellows. 4. One Junior Research Fellow.

2. **Anthropology:** 1. One Professor 2. One Reader, 3. One Lecturer.

3. **Physics:** 1. Four Readers.

4. **Botany:** 1. One Lecturer

5. **Mathematics:** 1. One Reader (Temporary upto 14.9.1969). 2. One Lecturer in Operational Research (Temporary till 31.3.69).

6. **Law:** 1. One Professor.

7. **Sociology:** 1. One Professor, 2. One Reader.

8. **History:** 1. One Professor

9. **Urdu:** 1. One Reader

10. **English:** 1. One Reader.

11. **Human Geography:** 1. One Reader.

12. **Psychology:** 1. Two Readers.

13. **Economics:** 1. One Reader in Economic Development.

The scales of pay of the posts are:—

1. Professors: Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600

2. Readers: Rs. 700-50-1250

3. Lecturers: Rs. 400-40-800-50-950

4. Senior Research Fellows: Rs. 500/- fixed without allowances

5. Junior Research Fellows: Rs. 300/- fixed without allowances.

Dearness, City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances re admissible according to the rules in force from time to time in the University.

I. GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS:

(a) For Professorships:

A Scholar of eminence.

Independent published work of high standard and experience of teaching post-graduate classes and guiding research for a considerable period desirable.

(b) For Readerships:

Good academic record with first or high second class Master's Degree in the subject concerned with a Doctor's Degree or equivalent published work.

Independent published work (in addition to the published work mentioned above) with at least five years teaching experience in Honours/Post-graduate classes essential.

(c) For Lectureships:

Good academic record with first or high second class Master's Degree in the subject concerned.

Evidence of published work/advanced studies or experience of teaching degree classes for not less than two years.

(d) For Senior Research Fellow in Zoology:

Doctorate Degree in Zoology (Protozoology, Cytogenetics, Reproductive Biology, Radiobiology) or equivalent published research work with aptitude for original and independent research.

(e) For Junior Research Fellow in Zoology:

First or Second class Master's Degree in Zoology with specialisation in any one of the areas (a) Cell Biology (b) Endocrinology (c) Physiology with aptitude for research teaching.

II. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS, WHEREVER NECESSARY

(a) Professorship in Zoology:

Specialisation in any one of the following fields:—(a) Insect Physiology (b) Fishery Biology.

(b) For Readership in Zoology:

For one post: Research experience in any one of the following fields: (a) Limnology (b) Animal Ecology (c) Animal Physiology. For the second post: Research experience in Cell Biology or Endocrinology.

(c) For Professorship in Anthropology:

The candidate must have thorough knowledge of the recent development in all the branches of Physical Anthropology.

(d) For Readership in Anthropology:

The candidate must have experience of teaching in all the branches of Physical Anthropology with special reference to Dermatoglyphics.

(e) For Lectureship in Anthropology:

Those who have done work on Primates and also on Human Osseous Remains will be given preference.

(f) For Readership in Physics:

For one of the posts specialisation in Low Temperature Physics is desirable.

(g) For Lectureship in Botany:

Specialisation in Plant Physiology and Biochemistry; knowledge of Plant Morphology and Embryology desirable.

(h) For Readership in Mathematics:

Specialisation in one or more of the following topics is desirable:—

‘Hydro-Dynamics, Magneto-Hydro-Dynamics, Elasticity, Mathematical Logic or Special Functions.’

(i) For Lectureship in Operational Research:

Preference will be given to one who has either taken M. A/M. Sc. in Operational Research or a Doctorate Degree in any branch of Operational Research.

(j) For Professorship in Sociology:

The candidate must have experience of Field Research and specialisation in at least one of the following areas:—

- (a) Rural or Urban Sociology.
- (b) Industrial Sociology.
- (c) Political Sociology.
- (d) Sociology of kinship or religion.
- (e) Sociological Theory.

(k) For Readership in Sociology:

1. Intensive field work experience is essential.
2. Specialisation in any one of the following branches.

- (a) Rural or Urban or Industrial Sociology.
- (b) Political Sociology.
- (c) Sociology of Religion.
- (d) Sociology of Kinship.
- (e) Educational Sociology.
- (f) Sociological Theory.

(l) For Professorship in History:

The candidate should have specialisation either in Medieval or in Ancient Indian History.

(m) For Readership in Urdu:

The candidate should preferably possess a good knowledge of new tendencies in Urdu Literature and principles of Modern Criticism.

(n) For Readerships in Psychology:

The candidate should have specialisation in Industrial Psychology or Experimental Psychology. Preference will be given to candidates with a Science background.

(o) For Readership in Human Geography:

Experience in Field surveys and the application of quantitative techniques in geographical analysis, is desirable. The candidate should have specialisation in any one of the following branches:—

1. Regional Planning
2. Settlement Geography.
3. Population Geography.

(p) For Readership in Economic Development

Research in the field of Economic Development.

The prescribed application form may be had from the Registrar's office either personally or by sending a self-addressed envelope and stamps worth Re. 0.75 paise to cover postage.

Applications on prescribed form along with the attested copies of the Degrees should reach the Registrar, University of Delhi, Delhi-7, not later than the 14th March, 1968.

Selected candidates will be required to produce the documents in original relating to their qualifications and experience etc., before the offer is made to them.

Note:—It will be open to the University to consider the names of suitable candidates who may not have applied. Relaxation of qualifications may be made in exceptional cases. Canvassing in any forum by or on behalf of the candidate will disqualify.

UNIVERSITY OF UDAIPUR

Advertisement No. 1/68, Feb. 22,

Applications are invited for the following posts in the University. Qualifications can be relaxed and higher start be allowed for outstanding experience and achievement. Benefits of Provident Fund, Leave etc. would be according to the University Rules. Application form can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Re 1/- through crossed Postal Order drawn in the name of the Comptroller, University of Udaipur. A self addressed envelope (23cm x 10cm), duly stamped for Paisa 25, should invariably be sent along with the Postal Order. Applications on prescribed form must reach the University by 25-3-1968.

I. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UDAIPUR/JOBNER

Reader in Plant Pathology—permanent post in the grade of Rs. 700-40-1100 plus usual Dearness Allowance.

Qualifications: (1) At least a good second class B.Sc. (Ag) with good se-

cond class M.Sc. or M.Sc. (Ag) in the subject from a recognized Institution. (2) Either a research degree of Doctorate standard or published work of an equivalent standard. (3) At least five years experience of degree and post-graduate teaching and/or research in the subject as evidenced by published work of merit. Persons qualified in pure Science are also eligible.

II. DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION EDUCATION (Farm Advisory Service)

1. Subject Matter Specialist (Extension Training)—permanent post in the grade of Rs. 700-40-1100 plus usual Dearness Allowance.

Qualifications: (Essential)—At least a good second class B.Sc. (Ag) followed by a good second class Master's degree in any branch of Agricultural Science from a recognised institution. Either a research degree of Doctorate standard in Agricultural Science or published work of an equivalent standard. At least five years teaching or research experience or experience of Extension work.

(Desirable)—Training in Extension Education. Experience in organizing training programme at various levels.

2. Subject Matter Specialist (Animal Husbandry)—Permanent post in grade of Rs. 700-40-1100 plus usual D.A.

Qualifications: (Essential)—A good second class degree in Agriculture followed by a good second class Master's degree in Animal Husbandry from a recognised institution. A total experience of at least seven years of teaching Animal Husbandry to degree and post-graduate classes, or supervising large livestock farm or extension work in the State Department of Animal Husbandry/University or Research work.

(Desirable)—A research degree of Doctorate standard in any phase of Animal Husbandry. Training in extension methods and ability to converse freely in local language.

3. Subject Matter Specialist (Agronomy)—Permanent post in the grade of Rs. 700-40-1100 plus usual D.A.

Qualifications: (Essential)—B.Sc. Ag. with a first or second class followed by first or second class post-graduate degree in Agronomy and/or soil and water conservation from a recognised University or Institute. Experience of teaching upto Graduate level for at least five years or experience of research on any branch of Agronomy or Soil Conservation for at least five years as evidenced by research publications or had held position of responsibility in State/Central Government or University

and experience of extension work in the villages, blocks or community project centres and had held positions of responsibility in some Govt. Departments. Aptitude for writing extension bulletins, Monographs, reports both in English and Hindi scripts.

(Desirable)—Adequate knowledge of Hindi. A research degree, or adequate experience. Ability to converse freely in Hindi and local language.

4. **Subject Matter Specialist (Agricultural Engineering)**—permanent post in the grade of Rs. 700-40-1100 plus usual Dearness Allowance.

Qualifications: (Essential)—M. Tech./M.S. in Agricultural Engineering with three years professional experience in the field of specialization.

(Desirable)—Extension Teaching experience of at least one year. Ability to converse freely in Hindi and local language.

5. **Instructors-3 (Three)** at Farmers Training Centre, Vallabhanagar. Temporary posts. Grade: Rs. 400-30-640-EB-40-800 plus usual D.A.

Qualifications: (Essential)—(a) B.Sc. Ag. with a I or II class. Followed by I or II Class Post-graduate Degree in Agronomy, or allied subjects; preference will be given to Agronomy subject. (b) Experience of teaching/research/extension for three years preferably in the district of Udaipur or in the State of Rajasthan. (c) Aptitude for working with the village people. The knowledge of local dialect and Hindi is essential.

(Desirable)—(a) An experience having worked as A.E.O. in Rajasthan and particularly in Udaipur District will be counted. (b) Ability to converse freely in Hindi and local dialect. (c) An experience of having organised Training Programmes for Farmers and Leader Farmers.

III. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

1. **Assistant Agronomist**—temporary post lasting upto about four years under the I.C.A.R. Scheme "Co-ordinated Agronomic Experiments". Grade: 400-30-640-EB-40-800 plus usual Dearness Allowance.

Qualifications: (Essential)—At least a good second class Bachelor's degree followed by a first class Master's degree in Agronomy. At least three years teaching and/or research experience in Agronomical problems as evidenced by published papers.

(Desirable)—Knowledge of modern methods of investigation in Agronomy with research publications.

2. **Research Assistants in Chemistry-2** (one in Soil Science and the other in Bio-Chemistry). Plan posts. Grade: 300-25-400 plus usual Dearness Allowance.

Qualifications: At least a good second class Bachelor's degree followed by a good second class Master's degree in the subject from a recognized Institution.

Note:—The number of vacant posts may be increased or decreased. Persons selected by the University Selection Committee and appointed on temporary leave vacancies will be eligible for appointments to permanent vacancies in future, if they occur before the next selection in the subject is made.

R. S. GUPTA
Registrar

MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for the post of a Lecturer in Zoology Department of the Marathwada University.

The scale of pay for the post of Lecturer is Rs. 400-40-800-50-950 and carries with it the benefits of the house rent and Provident Fund in accordance with the rules of the University. The scale of pay is as prescribed by the University Grants Commission and carries no Allowance of any kind with it.

A higher starting salary in the grade may be offered to a person with high academic qualifications and teaching experience. The appointment will be on probation for a period of two years in the first instance.

Qualifications

Candidates for the post should have—

- (i) A first or second class Master's degree in Zoology of a statutory Indian University or an equivalent qualification of a foreign University, and
- (ii) adequate experience of teaching Degree classes, preferably post-graduate classes, and further,
- (iii) Candidates having published research work and/or a doctorate degree in Fishery Science will be given preference.

Qualifications may be relaxed at the discretion of the University authorities in the case of the candidates considered otherwise well qualified, on the recommendation of the Selection Committee. The candidates applying for the post should ordinarily be below the age of 35 years as on 30th March, 1968. The age limit may be relaxed in the case of deserving candidates.

Seven copies of applications should be submitted in the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the office of the undersigned upon a request accompanied by self addressed envelope (23 c.m. x 10 c.m.) bearing postage stamps of the value of 25 paise, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 30th March, 1968.

Canvassing direct or indirect will be a disqualification.

University Campus,
Aurangabad.
February 21, 1968.

Registrar

UNIVERSITY OF GORAKHPUR

Advertisement No. 40

Applications on the prescribed form (8 copies) available from the office of the Registrar on payment of Rs. 5/- for Professorship as a registration fee, payable in cash or by Money Order or Postal Order drawn in favour of the Registrar, University of Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur, for the following post are invited so as to reach this office through employer, if employed not later than March 25, 1968.

Provident Fund benefits according to the University rules are available. The general conditions of service will be those embodied in the agreement of service, which the employee will have to sign before he enters upon his duties or as soon as possible thereafter.

Professor One-in PSYCHOLOGY (Permanent) in the grade of Rs. 1000-50-1500

Qualifications

The candidate should have a reputation of eminent scholarship of a high order and must have published standard research work to his credit and should have considerable experience of guiding research.

In exceptional cases, the Selection Committee may relax the above qualifications in view of long teaching experience and research work of a high order.

N. B. Candidate will be required to appear for an interview if called at their own expense. The Selection Committee may recommend high initial salary to a person specially qualified for the above posts. It will be open to the University not to fill in any post advertised, Canvassing in any form by or behalf of the candidate will disqualify.

BHOLFENDRA SINGH
Registrar

NON-RECEIPT OF UNIVERSITY NEWS

University News is posted on the 7th of every month. In case a subscriber does not receive it by the 20th of the month, he should inform this office immediately and duplicate copy will be supplied. Requests received for a replacement copy after the new issue has appeared, cannot be entertained.

FORM IV

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- I, Amrik Singh, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

March 6, 1968

(Sd) Amrik Singh
Signature of Publisher

JOB INDEX

Subject	Post	University
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Anthropology	"	"
Law	"	"
Sociology	"	"
History	"	"
Psychology	"	Gorakhpur
Zoology	Reader (4)	Delhi
Anthropology	" (3)	"
Physics	" (4)	"
Mathematics	" (1)	"
Sociology	"	"
Urdu	"	"
English	"	"
Human Geography	"	"
Psychology	" (2)	"
Economics	" (1)	"
Plant Pathology	"	Udaipur
Extension Training	Specialist (Reader's grade)	"
Animal Husbandry	"	"
Agronomy	"	"
Agri. Engg.	"	"
Philosophy	"	"
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Pol. Science (International Law)	"	Aligarh
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"	Senior Research Fellow	Delhi
"	Junior Research Fellow	"
Chemistry	Research Asst.	Udaipur
Agri. Engg.	Instructors (3)	"
Agronomist	Asst. Agronomist	"
Correspondence Courses	Principal	Delhi

SITUATIONS ABROAD

OXFORD University, department of western art in the Ashmolean Museum, invites applications for the post of a keepership of the department of western art. Last date for applying is April 25, 1968.

MANCHESTER University invites applications for the posts of lecturers, assistant lecturers in English language, and assistant lecturer in ancient history up to March 13, 1968, and for the posts of lecturer and assistant lecturer in botany up to March 19, 1968.

BELFAST University invites applications for lecturership in the department of business studies up to March 16, 1968.

UNIVERSITY College, Cardiff, invites applications up to March 30, 1968, for a chair of mineral exploitation in the faculty of applied science.

NEWCASTLE-Upon-Tyne University invites applications for the post of readership in rock mechanics in the department of mining engineering up to March 30, 1968.

MALAYA University invites applications up to March 31, 1968, in the faculty of economics and administration for the posts of lecturers assistant lecturers in accounting, analytical economics, applied economics, business administration, public administration (including political science), rural development, statistics, in Malay, in the Sanskrit language and literature and ancient Indian culture and ancient Indian history in the department of Indian studies, arts faculty.

HONG KONG UNIVERSITY

HONG KONG University invites application for the following posts with annual salary in brackets against each post. History department: lecturer (for man £2,122 to 3,409 sterling approx; for woman £1,836 to 3,409 sterling approx) and assistant lecturer (for man £1,429 to 1,726 sterling approx; for woman £1,083 to 1,396 sterling approx), up to March 29, 1968. Geography department: senior lecturer (£3,255 to 3,887 sterling approx), lecturer (for man £2,122 to 3,409 sterling approx; for woman £1,836 to £3,409 sterling approx) up to March 28, 1968. Bacteriology department: senior lecturer (£3,255 to 3,887 sterling approx) lecturer (for man £2,122 to 3,409 sterling approx, for woman £1,836 to £3,409 sterling approx) up to March 29, 1968. Architecture department: lecturer (for man HK \$30,880 x1,440-49,600, for woman \$26,720x1,760-32,000-33,280x2,000-45,280x1,440-49,600 up to April 30, 1968. Political science and economics departments: lecturer in accountancy (£2,122 to 3,409 sterling approx, man; £1,836 to £3,409 sterling approx, woman) assistant lecturer (for man £1,429 to 1,726 sterling approx £1,083 to 1,396 sterling approx) up to April 30, 1968. Lecturer in Political Science (for man £2,122 to 3,409 sterling approx, for woman £1,836 to 3,409 sterling approx) up to March 22, 1968.

For further information, please write to the Secretary Inter-University Board of India & Ceylon, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-1.

Fulbright Travel Grants

The United States Educational Foundation in India announces Travel Grants for the academic year 1968-69 in all fields *except* Engineering.

Those who have a Bachelor's and a Master's degree and have been admitted to an American university for a graduate programme are eligible to apply.

For detailed information, please write stating age, experience and field of study and enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope to:

For North India: USEFI, 12, Hailey Road, New Delhi-1

For East India: USEFI, Flat 3, 6-C, Middleton Street, Calcutta-16

For West India: USEFI, "Ararat," 89, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay-1

For South India: USEFI, "Poornima," 22, Vijayaraghavachari Road, Madras-17

Closing Date—April 15, 1968.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Goa is likely to have an engineering college of its own very soon. The Rs. 2-crore Pharmagudi Engineering College project is awaiting the Union Finance Ministry's clearance.

When instituted, it would be the first engineering college in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

* * * *

The Netherlands Government will give Rs. 4.20 lakhs for the development of the proposed institute of food management and catering technology in Calcutta.

* * * *

Dr K. K. Iya, President of the Indian Dairy Science Association, has stated that the Union Government proposed to set up 25 dairy projects under intensive cattle development programmes. The projects will cost the government over Rs. 25 crores.

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PLAN MEANS PROGRESS